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Coordination, programme and other questions: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

Draft resolution submitted by the President of the Council, Frederick Musiiwa Makamure Shava (Zimbabwe), on the basis of informal consultations

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2015/2 of 8 April 2015,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS,[1]

Underscoring the importance of the 2016 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030, adopted at the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on HIV and AIDS on 8 June 2016,[2] as well as the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS 2016-2021 Strategy: On the Fast-Track to end AIDS, adopted by the UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board on 30 October 2015,

Welcoming the fact that the 2016-2021 Strategy and the 2016 Political Declaration are complementary and aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Recognizing that the joint programme model is largely aligned with General Assembly resolution 71/243 of 21 December 2016 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, in which the Assembly called for a United Nations development system that is more strategic, integrated, coherent and results-oriented, with a central focus on leaving no one behind,

Welcoming the new data and analysis contained in the recent Joint Programme reports of 2016 entitled "Global AIDS update", "90-90-90: on the right track towards the global target", "Prevention gap report" and "Get on the fast-track: the life-cycle approach to HIV", which not only provide compelling evidence on the progress made but also highlight the persistent gaps, and call for greater investment

[1] E/2017/62.
[2] General Assembly resolution 70/266.

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in the next four years in order to enable countries to end the AIDS epidemic as a public health threat by 2030,

Noting with appreciation the continued reporting on progress by Member States, providing the most comprehensive overview to date of the response to HIV and AIDS at the country level and enabling continued refinement of strategic information to inform decision-making,

Welcoming the progress made in increasing access to HIV treatment and preventing new HIV infections,

Expressing deep concern that, despite the progress made, critical challenges remain, including insufficient progress in reducing HIV infections among young women and adolescent girls and among key populations that epidemiological evidence shows to be globally at higher risk of HIV infection;[3] important regional disparities in terms of progress made by countries in HIV prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care, which disproportionately affect infants and children; new HIV infections in many countries on the rise due in part to inefficient and/or insufficient policies; HIV prevention efforts inadequately resourced and their implementation insufficiently taken to scale; limited integration of the HIV and AIDS response into broader health systems; and the financing gap for the global HIV and AIDS response and reduced international financing,

Expressing particular concern that, despite significant scale-up of HIV testing, 40 per cent of people living with HIV are still unaware of their HIV status, and stressing that progress in this area is critical to the achievement of the Joint Programme 90-90-90 target[4] by 2020,

Recognizing the value of lessons learned from the multisectoral response to HIV and AIDS in addressing other complex health and development challenges, and recognizing also that progress in the HIV and AIDS response has led to progress on broader development outcomes,

Welcoming the decision of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint Programme to establish a representative and regionally balanced global review panel to provide recommendations for a sustainable and fit-for-purpose Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS by revising and updating the operating model, in particular with regard to joint work, financing and accountability, and governance, which are pillars of critical importance,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;[1]

2. *Recognizes* that the AIDS epidemic is not yet over, and stresses the urgency of fast-tracking the AIDS response to meet the 2020 milestones and targets, as a prerequisite for ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030;

3. *Urges* the Joint Programme to continue to support the full, effective and timely implementation of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS 2016-2021 Strategy: On the Fast-Track to end AIDS and the 2016 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030;[2]

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[3] As referred to in the 2016 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030 and as discussed in the "Prevention gap" report, each country should define the specific populations that are key to their epidemic and response based on the epidemiological and social context.

[4] The Joint Programme 90-90-90 is a treatment target initiative to help end the AIDS epidemic and calls for ambitious but achievable targets by 2020: 90 per cent of all people living with HIV knowing their HIV status, 90 per cent of all people with diagnosed HIV infection receiving sustained antiretroviral therapy and 90 per cent of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy having viral suppression by 2020.

4. *Stresses* the importance of the programmatic coherence of the Joint Programme to continue to leverage the comparative advantages of diverse United Nations bodies and partners in strengthening a multisectoral response to HIV and AIDS;

5. *Encourages* Governments, the United Nations system, civil society, local communities, the private sector and other stakeholders to scale up efforts on an urgent basis to achieve the goals of the 2016-2021 Strategy and the 2016 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS as an important prerequisite and enabler for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

6. *Reaffirms* the importance of strong partnerships, including between the Member States, international organizations and bilateral partners, to fast-track the HIV and AIDS response and urgently address the regional disparities, as highlighted in the 2016 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS, in the next four years, which offers an important window of opportunity to accelerate the response and lay the foundation to end the epidemic as a public health threat by 2030;

7. *Reaffirms also* that the Joint Programme's co-sponsor and governance model has provided the United Nations system with a useful example of strategic coherence, reflecting national contexts and priorities, through its coordination, results-based focus, inclusive governance, and country-level impact, as set out in General Assembly resolution 71/243 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

8. *Stresses* the need for the Joint Programme to continue to set the path for reform by revising and updating its operating model, in particular in the areas of joint work, financing and accountability, and governance, as considered by the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint Programme at its 40th meeting, held in Geneva from 27 to 29 June 2017, on the basis of a proposal by the Executive Director of the Joint Programme and the Committee of Co-sponsoring Organizations, and by recognizing the contributions of the Global Review Panel's work and recommendations;

9. *Recognizes* the critical importance of the Joint Programme in actively contributing to and engaging in the follow-up and review process of progress on the 2030 Agenda, including at the high-level political forum, to ensure that adequate attention is given to the HIV and AIDS response and its interlinkages with the other Sustainable Development Goals and targets;

10. *Notes* the continued need to close the HIV and AIDS resource gap, in line with the principles of shared responsibility and global solidarity, encourages countries to scale up domestic and international funding for the HIV and AIDS response, and emphasizes that action is needed to ensure political, programmatic and financial accountability and sustainability at all levels;

11. *Stresses* the importance of a fully funded unified budget, results and accountability framework for the effective functioning of the Joint Programme, and calls for renewed efforts to close the current funding gap, including by calling upon existing donors to maintain and step up their contributions and by inviting new donors to join from both the public and private sectors;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 2019, a report prepared by the Executive Director of the Joint Programme in collaboration with its co-sponsors and other relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, on progress made in implementing a coordinated response by the United Nations system to the HIV and AIDS epidemic.